## Business Notices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S Wildows Parks?

SALAMANDES SAFE.

Becured by the La Bell. as You as SAFE.

These celebrated Sales have been in use for 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of books or papers has ever been destroyed in them; 240 have been tested in architectal firs.

No. 40 Murnay sr., New York.

For sale at No. 29 Nour's Main'sr., St. Louis.

No. 57 Gravienest., New Orleans.

A VERY RICH PERFUME

BOUGUST D'OGARITA. BOUGHT D'OGARITA.
BOUGHT D'OGARITA.
BOUGHT D'OGARITA.
BOUGHT D'OGARITA.
BOUGHT D'OGARITA.
BOUGHT D'OGARITA.
BOUGHT D'OGARITA.
Prepared by PHALOR & BON RG. 477 Broadway, and for sale by all Druggiets and Fascy Stores. Secenta a bottle.

BOOTS AND SHOES For Cash,
And ron Cash OxLy.

First class Goods, at the lowest prices. Goods for all sections
of the country and for foreign teads.

Enwis C. Bont. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES .-No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, WARRANTED PREE FROM DANFRESS.
Depot, No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York

CAUTION .- I am informed that my patent of Best. 16, 1846, for INFROVENERY IN SEWING MACHINES is extensively infringed, and especially in this city and vicinity. This is to notify all such persons to desixt from further infringement without daisy, or they will be dealt with according to law.

E. Hown, Jr., No. 447 Eroome-st., N. Y.

Ladies for Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch and other watering places, call at Millier's, in Canal et., before going and get a supply of Gatters from 12, to 29. Also, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boors and Sitess', Good articles and moderate prices at J. B. Millier & Co.'s, No. 587 Canal at.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Chespost Article for Dressing.

Beautifying, Cleansing, Carling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

Ladies, try it. Vor sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—Wies AND TOUPEES

Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is a

Ro. 25 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the appli
cation of his famous HAIR DYR, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S
Wies and TOUPEES have improvements over all others; this is the
saly place where these things are properly understood and made RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE, -MARSH & Co.

No. 2 Vessyet., Astor House.—TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACKS, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in pivate rooms for ladies. GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FAIR SEX.

Thousands are virileg Barriour's New Fastiny Sewing Macuines, just completed and ready for sale, at the Depot, No. 458 Breadway, corier Broome &, which, for CHEARESS, DUABILITY AND ELECANCE OF WORK, for exceeds any Machines ever introduced to the public. DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGEETIC SALVE

Is warranted superfor to anything known for all Skin Diseases.

Ulcora, Erysipelas, Burna, and for restoring color of balrand preventing its failing out: also for the Scratches and Sores in horses.

A bex sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

Address Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal st. BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR CASH.

AND FOR CASH ONLY.

First class Goods, at the lowest prices. Goods for all sections of the country and for foreign trade. Successor to Burt Brothers & Co., No. 53 Days

## New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

The American Art of Morse-Taming. We shall issue on Saturday, Aug. 7, an EXTRA TREETER of eight pages, containing the complete account of this wonderful art published in THE DAILY TRIBUAL of this morning. with some other valuable articles on the same subject, which have not yet specared in this country. Everybody who owns or be printed beyond these ordered, news dealers and others are requested to forward their orders at once, maming distinctly the number of copies required. Price: Single copies, 4 cents; 10 copies, \$2.50. Address HORACE GREELEY & Co.,

We lay before the readers of THE TRIBUNE, in this morning's impression, a full and deeply interesting account of the art of Herse-Taming, as brought to its present state of perfection by Mr. John S. RAREY, whose achievements in France and England have become the wonder of the world. In so deing, we scarcely need eay that we feel some astisfaction in the fact that THE TRIBUNE is the means of bringing this invaluable art, which has hitherto been known only to those specially initiated, to the knowledge of the public in general. It is certainly difficult to exaggerate the importance of the system which Mr. Rarey has, with so much genius and perseverance, constructed out of the scaltered hints which he may have derived from many disconnected for the first time are mankind put in possession of the means of perfectly subjecting and utilizing the noblest and most intelligent of the brute creation. Not only does this system teach us how to convert the most vicious and most ungovernable and dangerous creature into a docile and useful servant, but it accomplishes this end by means principally of patience and gentleness, guided by a truly philosophic knowledge of the nature of the animal dealt with. In a merely preuniary view, this art adds immensely to the wealth of the country; it gives a positive value to thousands of the test horses hitherty useless, while it senders it certain that henceforth there need be no vicious, timid, pervous and easily frightened horses; all these defects may be surely obviated in the early education of the animal.

We believe that our article contains the entire mystery of the art, and that it is much more complete than either the pamphlet by Mr. Rarey lately published in England, or than any of the pamphlets hitherto privately printed in this country, and a!vertised in our columns and these of other journals. to be furnished at various prices by parties unknown and nameless. It has been prepared for us by an intelligent and skillful professor of the art, and we trust it may be universally disseminated and made useful. We have had it copytheted, to prevent its being printed by speculators who might attempt to republish it in book form, but all our cotemporaries are at perfect liberty to copy it, in the whole or in part, in their regular impressions, on giving the proper credit to THE TRIBUNE.

The letters of our special correspondent in Utah, which we publish to day, contain full and interesting details of the sayings and doings in that city and its vicinity down to July 3, which is the latest date of any accounts yet received from Utah. The army marched through Great Salt Lake City on Saturday, the 26th of June, the city still ro maining deserted, the houses unoccupied, the windows boarded up, and the few male inhabitants left to guard the houses and tend the gardens keeping within doors, and affecting to take no rotice of what was going on. On the other hand, the army was equally nonchalant, since no notice was taken of and no salute paid to Gov. Cumming, who alone of the householders in the city stood out on his porch to pay due honor to the spectacle. Apart from this rather gloomy reserve on both sides. everything was conducted with the greatest decorum. The soldiers were kept strictly to their ranks, and there was no cheering nor laughing. In fact there does not appear to have been much to cheer at, and still less to laugh at, except the army had taken to laughing at itself, and the con-trast between this quiet entry into Salt Lake City

and the triumphant march if not the bloody fight and glorious victory which had been so foundly counted on and so confidently expected.

The army merely passed through the city, and crossing the river Jordan by a bridge, encamped five miles off in a dusty pasture. No soldier was allowed to recross this bridge without a written permission. After remaining in this camp over Sunday and Monday, the army marched on Tuesday to a point twenty miles southward followed by poor Chief Justice Eakels, who had found it utterly impossible to get lodgings in the city except at Marshal Dotsen's, whose small house of two rooms and a pantry was already occupied by twentyone lodgers. All the other Gentiles who had followed the army were in the same predicament, no lodgings to be had for love or money, and board only at the Church Esting house at the rather costly rate of three dollars a day. These gentlemen were beginning to realize the wiadom of the old proverb as to the great difference between leading a horse to the water and compelling him to drink. The army has entered the valley of the Salt Lake, the civil officers are there, the Mormons have promised submission to the laws-but Mormonism is as rampant and the influence of Brigham Young as

potent as ever. No sooper has the army gone than Brigham turns up again, followed a day or two after by bag and baggage, wives and children. The boards come down from the windows, and Salt Lake City was beginning to be active. The next mail will bring us, we suppose, an account of Brigham Young's Fourth of July sermon and oration.

Meanwhile, Gov. Cumming has been taking steps to rid himself of that portion of the civil officers who do not sympathize with his cenciliatory system of action. This fact has come to the knowledge of these gentlemen, and though the attractions of Utab as a place of residence would not seem to be very great, at least to persons of their turn of mind, it has produced a good deal of commotion among them. This application will doubtless be successful, if, indeed, as is very probable, it has not been anticipated already. There is one statement of our correspondent which merits special attention. Much as the Mormons stand in need of religious enlightenment, they have never been visited by a Christian missionary of any sort, except, in deed, an agent or pretended agent of the Bible Society, who turned out to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. Even the army sent to sustain the cause of religion and morality is unattended by a chaplain.

The Hon. Robert D. Holmes, Excise Commissioner of our city, is a gentleman in difficulties. We make no allusion here to the difficulty-asy, the insurmountable obstacle-opposed by the flinty heart of Counselor Busteed to the drawing of that libers! ellowance of compensation on which Robert would fain compress his digits. Such adverse fortune has beset even greater and better men than our Commissioner. But sitting solus day after day in his official seat, with his solitude only semi-occasionally cheered by the dropping in of one of his brother Commissioners to assure bimself that there is nothing going on, and that nobody wants to pay \$30 for a license which these model magistrates have so maneuvered as to render neither necessary nor useful-being thus "played out" in the regular way of business, the Hon. Robert, the great deserted, as he sits grim and lonely in his chair of state, would seem to have pondered intently on the means of bringing fresh grist to the mill, of which profound cogitation the following projet of a new act for the protection of tipplers is the net result:

act for the protection of tipplers is the net result:

"Let the Legislature put in force a statute prohibiting the sale of adulterated liquors. Let us name a chemist to analyze the liquors, and pay him for his services and constant employment. A constabulary or police force is wanted, with the right of entry in places where liquors are sold, and to take samples with a view of transmitting them to the chemists to learn if they are outsminated. Such a course would involve no change of law, but all thet is wanted is executive power—to give the right of entry, any power to enter houses for an ples. The consequence would be that the mortalitys from the use of intoxicating liquors would be at less; fifty per cent less.

"Let us name sechemist," says Robert. Very well: we will suppose him named. How long will it take said chemist to analyze all the liquors for sale in all the big and little rum holes in this City? | the North and the South, the North has Certainly, a hundred years would be found quite insufficient. For the analysis of one barrel, one demijohn, ore bottle, would at best be conclusive only as to the contents of that vessel; this might be pure, yet the next decenter on the same shelf e full of strychnine or other deadly poison. It is certainly a week's work to analyze thoroughly the contents of one leading grogehop. Before this was concluded, the bottle first analyzed and pronounced good would probably have been emptied and filled half a dozen times. How filled ! Whence ! With what? Who could determine? We are sure that no chemist, armed with ever so despotic power, could prevent the selling of poisoned liquor in a single street like Water or Cherry, though he should faithfully devote his whole time to that street. Judge, then, of the probability that one chemist, or one hundred like him, could stop the sale of drugged liquors in a great city like this. The attempt would prove a farce, the pretended enalysis a fraud, deluding thousands into a fatal security and increasing the custom and the profits f the rumsellers.

But how about the constitutionality of the mode Commissioner's act? Here are officers bolting into houses unsought and unwelcome, and taking by ferce the property of the owner or tenant to be destreyed in an effort to procure testimony whereon to indict him. What becomes of the sacred Right of Property, as expounded in the decision of the Court of Appeals subverting the Prohibitory Law What becomes of the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty? And what becomes of of the Liberty of the Citizen !- his liberty to eat and drink as he sees fit? Commissioner Holmes, for instance, chooses to poison himself with Alco hol, administered in the form of brandy smashes or mint juleps; but other men have a relish for ascomplishing the same end by strychnine or cocculus indicus: Why shall he be allowed to gratify his appetite, and they forbidden to satisfy theirs How did Alcohol secure this advantage over other

poisons no more deadly or insidious than itself? The end sought by Commissioner Holmes is the prolonging of the average life of tipplers to twice ts present duration. We believe this a total miscalculation. If all poisons but Alcohol could be excluded from liquors, we presume they would be less baneful than now; but as they neither would nor could be, the prolongation of life counted on by Robert would prove a sheer illusion. But suppose the fact were otherwise, if people will imbibs Alecholic Liquors, in defiance of conclusive demonstrations that they are poisons, why should the public be taxed for the expense of spinning out their careers of tippling from five years to ten or from ten to twenty! Where does Mr. Holmes find

authority for such an outlay? Had the Commissioner been half as anxious from

the start to enforce the law as it stands, as he now seems to be to instruct the Legislature how to make a better, it would have been better for the City's sobriety and for his own fame.

Our City has no Post-Office. She cught to have cre. The lease of the old church which now serves the purpose is running out, and no provision is made or making for a better one to replace it. That building is madequate; wretchedly located, difficult of access, and every way unsuitable. All the great mails are bundled out of it in open wagons and so transported through thronged streets distances of haif a mile to two miles. We have rext to no system of City Delivery and Receipt of Letters. Our Postmaster is a busy politician, very good at working wires, managing Tammany Hall and effecting nominations, but with little or no time to devote to his official duties. The whole concern is fitter for the XIth Century than the XIXth.

Ourfirst need is a good Post-Office; that secured we may perhaps be blessed with a good Postmaster, and then our citizens may be made to taste some of the conveniences and advantages of a good Postal system, of which none but those who have been in Europe have now any conception. A resident in Thirty-fifth street ought to be able to mail at 9 a. m., at a sub-station within a block of his door, a note requiring an answer from a friend in Brecklyn or Yorkville, and be sure of an answer by pennypost at 3 to 4 p. m. Now he may get it the third day, and he may not till the fifth.

The Federal Government has appropriated \$250,000 toward the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable edifice. This was done two years ago, and there the matter sticks. The very best location in the city (late the Brick Church) was offered but not taken. Since then, there has been some talk but no action. The present Mayor, nearly six months ago, sent a message to the Common Council, setting forth that the Government was ready to negotiate for a part of the now unccoupied public ground in the Park north of the City Hall. The Aldermen, by 13 to 4, directed the Mayor to negotiate with the Postmaster General for the erection of a Post-Office on that ground. The resolution went to the Councilmen for concurrence, and was there immsterially smended. It thus went back to the Aldermen (Feb. 18), and was there referred to the Commit tee on Repairs and Supplies, where it has slept more than five months, and is still sleeping.

We call public attention to this long delay. It evidently means something, and that something is not the early erection of a Poet-Office, whether on the Park or elsewhere. Yet the Office is needed; while we have idle mechanics and laborers who would like to build it. All are baffled by some unseen influence, which sent the bill to the Commit tee of Repairs unnecessarily and keeps it there for an unavowed purpose. We call upon the jugglers to unmask. If they are opposed to having a Post-Office, let them frankly say so. If they want it somewhere else than in the Park, let them say that and act accordingly. We are likely to lose our appropriation by lapse of time: in fact, we believe that danger is imminent. If the appropriation be lost, let the hand that deals the blow at least be

Strange as it may seem, the call lately issued for a Republican Convention in Massachusetts does not altogether suit the taste, and fails to secure the approbation of The Boston Courier. Opposition to the aggressions of the Slave Power does not, so The Courier thinks, afford a really tangible basis of palitical action upon which the voters of Massachusetts can at this time be fairly rallied. The ides of danger from any such aggressions The Courier regards as a pure chimera. As to this point it thinks the people of Massachusetts ought to be perfectly reassured by a speech of Mr. Yancey, a Member o Congress from Alabama-whom that journal, for this occasion, is pleased to describe as "eloquent and eminent," which we never heard of beforespeech lately delivered at Bethel Church, Montgomery County, in that State. According to Mr. Yancey, in all past controversies between never yielded anything-except her denial of Southern Rights. Mr. Yancey complains, on the other hand, that the South, by not having always got quite all she claimed, has been sadly trampled upon and oppressed. The Courier cites as conclu sive proof that the talk about the aggressions of the Slave Power is "nonsense intended for public deception," the lamentations of Mr. Yancey over the fact that, with but fifteen out of thirty two States, the South sees not a foot of public domain out of which she can reasonably hope for the formation of a new Pro-Slavery State, while the North, with seventeen States in the Union, enjoys almost the sure prospect that all new States admitted will be additions to her strength. This statistical and numerical statement is relied upon by The Courier as declaive, by proving that the Slave Power is now, and must be still more. " a comparatively issignificant element in our politics," and that the people of Massachu retts, if they are willing to listen to "reason and irresistible conviction," will utterly disregard the call of the Republican State Committee to rally in opposition to the aggressions of the Slave Power as altogether baseless and untrue.

But, unluckily for The Courier, this is a question which does not depend merely upon "reason and "irresistible conviction," but also upon facts; and when the history of the last sixteen years is called to mind, the aggressions of the Slave Power loom up as but too fermidable a reality. Within that period, the idea has been openly avowed and most vigorously pursued of converting Slavery from a merely State and local into a national institution. To be sound on the goose-that is to say, to have no objections to the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, and to be ready to sacrifice to the convenience of slave-catching the right of trial by ury, the writ of habeas corpus, every safeguard of personal liberty, and every vestige of State rights -has been made and is at this moment an indiapeneable requirite for the holding of any office unfer the Federal Government. The Boston Custom-House officers are se'ected, not so much with re gard to their qualifications or the opinion entertained of them at home, as with a view to rewarding, encouraging and disseminating Pro-Slavery piniors, and to providing the Slave Power with pand of interested mercenaries ready for any dirty work that may be required of them. The Federal patronage in the way of advertising is exclusively bestowed on such papers as The Courier.

The Slave Power, if it embraced nobody but daveholders, would doubtless not be an object of dread. Unfortunately, it has secured the control of the Democratic party, and just now it is aided in addition by a large body of respectable and well to do doughfaces, especially in Massachusetts, whom the ery, so sedulously raised, of the Union

in danger has carried into the Pro-Slavery came. That section of the Siave Power of which the Republican Committee of Massachusetts are most in dread, and to which their rallying call to the people of Massachusetts principally refers, is, we take it, the section of that party headed by Rufus Choate, Edward Ererett, Mr. Collector Austir, and other Massachusetts devotces of the Slave Power. So long as that power has a majority in both Houses of Congress, a President of the United States devoted to its interests and wishes, a Supreme Court of the United States with a body of District Judges ready to go all lengths in its favor, the army and navy, and even the militia, at its command, the control of a number of the Free State Administrations, and a zealeus, active, pertinacious, unscrupulous party in all of them, all the reasoning of The Courier, even with Mr. Yancey to back it, will hardly satisfy the people of Massachusetts that to talk about the aggressions of the Slave Power is a fraud and delusion.

We print this morning a narrative of the voyage of the steamer Agamemnon on the recent attempt to lay down the Atlantic telegraphic cable. This parrative is from the correspondent of The London Times on board that vessel, and we think our readers will agree with us that it is very clever and very interesting. The Daily News also had a correspondent on board; and so, we dare say, had other London journals. In thus receiving the reporters of the press upon the Agamemnon, the British Government showed no party preferences; it admitted The Times, which is a bitter and constant enemy of the present Administration, to all the privileges allowed to The Daily News, which has been its supporter. This was altogether proper. The occasion was one of much public interest; and it was the duty of the Government to afford to the journals all convenient means of becoming thoroughly informed upon the subject.

Now contrast the course of Lord Derby and Sir John Pakington in this matter with that of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isaac Toucey of Connecticut, the gentlemen whe fill in this country the offices of head of the Executive and Naval Minister. When the Nisgara was first about to sail for the purpose of laying the cable, we applied to Mr. Toucey for permission to send a reporter on board of her at our own expense. The Secretary replied that it was "against the rule of the Department and inconvenient to the Service to have passengers or persons disconnected with the Naval Service on board vessels of War." Of course, with such a refusal, we made no further effort to place a correspondent on board; though we believe The N. Y. Herald, after a great ado about a similar refueal, resorted to a kind of Plum Gut contrivance, and got some Mr. Jenkins or other from its collection taken on board in the ostensible capacity of body servant to Professor Morse, or something of that sort. But neither in 1857 nor 1858 has our Demoeratic Administration exhibited any disposition to allow the reporters of the leading journals of the country a fair opportunity to witness this most interesting experiment. There was room enough on board the Niegara, and half a dozen reporters would not have been in the way at all. But it would not suit the red-tape routine of our old fegics. It was "against the rule of the Service." Let them now take a lesson from the liberality and good sense of Sir John Pakington, and act mere rationally next time.

There has lately been a revolution in that part of the Island of Hayti which is independent of Soulongue's pury Empire, and calls itself the Republic of Dominica or something of the sort. Baez is put down and kicked out, and Santana is up for the time being. The Southern journals style this a triumpth of the White over the Black race, and call on our Government to recognize and establish diplomatic relations with the new rule. We believe they are mistaken in their facts-that though Santana is only a mulatto while Bacz is a negro, the party of the former is not essentially whiter than that of the latter. But no matter: we second the motion for a formal recognition of the Dominican

Republic. send us an Envoy of the color of logwood or a little darker, what then ! Can we stipulate against this by treaty ! If not, how guard against it ! And suppose Santana should not rule forever, but be succeeded by a President of darker hue-which is at least possible in a country where nine-tenths of the people are wholly or partly of African lineagewhat then ? How deep a shade of darkness will the Court circle at Washington tolerate? If it stomach a quadroon at the outset, will its gorge rise should be at any time be succeeded by a mulatto? Let us have these important matters all settled beforehand. Since we exceed all other nations in our devotion to the orthodox color, let us be sure not to stultify ourselves in this Dominica business.

The Hon. Peter Dawson, Member of Assembly from this City in 1855-6, is not, we rejoice to say, the same Peter Dawson who has just been sent to the Penitentiary for keeping a disorderly house in Cherry street. We were misinformed yesterday. The Legislative Dawson lives in Marica street, and represented the Fourteenth Ward. He is an Inspector of Customs. The Peritentiary Dawson is the Warwick of the Fourth Word. If any were misled by our paragraph of yes-terday, we beg them to make the correction.

THE OHIO FREE LOVERS .- The Sandusky Register states that there is a prospect of the Berlin Hights Free Lovers being scattered, certain respectable persons proposing, with probable success, to buy them out of cute and home.

The Dixon Monitor is a new and fair Republican paper by Charles Meigs, jr., at Dixon, Idineis.

STABILING NEWS FROM THE BORDER.-We copy the following from The St. Louis Republican of Mon day, not without a suspicion of its being a canardpre pared with a view to affect the election:

ed at Jefferman yesterday, to the effect that Merter ed at Jefferich yesterdey, to the effect that Morton Burrow's bard of marauters have again crossed the bonders, and besides other depredations committed on the preperty of our chizens in Bates and Barton Counties, have killed three chizens—Pro-Slavery men—one of them named Pope, near Papinsville, for no other or botter reason than that they were supposed to be Pro-Blavery men, and endeavored to protect their projects. The excitement is those counties is represented as intense, and for aught we can see, State ald will be necessary to suppress the maraucing villains will be necessary to suppress the maraucing villains and project the persons and property of our citizens. We have the news from an undoubted source, and are informed that it came in such a chape as to call for an immediate meeting of the Governor's advisers.

CANAL BRIDGES TO BE RAISED .- Canal-Commis sioner Ruggles arrived in town this forenoon, and took loogings at the American. We understand he has al-leady commenced his labors on the Western Division Orders have been issued directing that all bridges on the proper hight of 19 feet above canal bottom. This order has been issued with reference in part, to the Low flattering prospect of the immediate employment of steem upon the canals, and also to enable the forwarders to load their boats to their full capacity.

[Buffalo Com.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE S. T. TRIBUSE.

From a Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29, 1858. No action will be taken on the New-Gransdan treaty until the return of the President; but the purpose is to decline further regotistions, and to submit the question to Congress with special recommendations. The Cass-Herran treaty was the ultimatum of the President, and that is sub-

stantially rejected. No official information has been received at the War Department from the Military Department on the Pacific regarding the Indian outbreak; but as Gen. Clarke started immediately for the scene of operations after hearing of Col. Steptoe's defeat, it is supposed probable that the dispatches addressed to San Francisco passed him on the route. His prompt action is commended here, and will prevent his being superseded in the command. Since the Navy Department refused to transfer

the terminus of the Collins line to Portland Secretary Toucey has written to the Company to ascertain if they intend fulfilling the existing contract. No answer was returned to such inquiries when made by the Post Office Department.

Doubt is entertained whether the appropriation

can be diverted to other lines. The President will return here on the 9th or 10th of August. Mr. Appleton is already back, and the Republic is rafe.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29, 1858,

The frigate Sabine is preparing at New York to
join the Brazil squadron as the flagship. The aloop-ofwar Cyane is at Norfolk, preparing to join the Pacific squadron. The steamer Fulton, at Norfolk, is ordered to Washington to prepare for the Paraguay Expedition, and the steamer Waterwitch is also ordered
to be prepared at Washington for the same object.

The Canal Difficulty Settled.

The Canal Commissioners, Messrs. Ruggles and Sherrill, met here last evening. All the misunderstandings between them are now removed—Mr. Ruggles retaining the Western Division. They cordially unite in all measures necessary to expedite the enisrgement of the canal, and to impart to it the atmost largement of the canal, and to impart to it the a maccapacity for business. To facilitate steam navigation, and also the passage of boats fully loaded, they have directed all the bridges to be raised, without dolay, at least twelve feet above the top of the water line. Three Young Men Drowned.

Chicago, Thursday, July 29, 1838.

Last evening, while on a pleasure excursion, three young men were drowned by the upsetting of their boat about a mile from the pier. Their cames were G. Wentworth Scott, formerly of Montreal, Haviland Peck of Teronto, and —— Palmer of New-York.

The Canadam Parakate and Tonosto, C. W., Thursday, July 29, 1858.

The Government was defeated last right on the seat of government question, the House annuling the decision of the Home Government to make Ottawa the capital. The Ministry tesigned this moraing.

The Canadian Parliament.

Movements of the President. BEDFORD SPRINGS, Thursday, July 29, 1858.
The President, Miss Lane, Miss Bright (daughter of Senator Bright), Sir Gore Ouseley, lady and daughter, and R. M. Magnaw of Baltimore, h we strived at the Springs. The President is in excellent health. It is supposed that he will remain two or three weeks.

Arrest of a Noted Pickpocket.

Bosros, Thursday, July 29, 1858.
Wm. Day, alias Squib Dickson, a noted English pickpocket, charged with abstracting \$700 from the pocket of a gentleman at the Fashion Course, Long Island, leat week, was arrosted here to-day by Detective Officer Lynch, and will be sent to New-York for trial.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAY, Thursday, July 29, 1858.
The Royel Mail steamship Canada, from Besten, passed Ranged Islands at 1 p. m. to day, and will be here at about 9 oclock this evening. She will doubtless sail for Liverpool by midnight.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PRILADELHIA, Thursday, July 29, 1858.
Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 801;
Reading Railroad, 241; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 121; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41].

The N. Y. Times, and Mr. Fillmore, the correspondent of The N. Y. Herald, had a fight the other day at Salt Lake City. Simonton smashed Fillmore's hat over his eyee, and Fillmore, making short work of it, on the Plum Gutsystem, replied by a stab with his pocketkaife. Simonton got a little cut, but wasn't seriously harmed. Such is the parrative brought from that dis tant region by some returning teamsters. How true it is we can't say.

-Sir Fitzroy Kelly, British Attorney-General aged 61, hes just scandelized the fashions b'e world of Eqgland by avowing his marriage some time ago with his dairy maid. The fact has been concealed until further concealment was impossible, the lady having presented him with a son and heir, to the intense disgust of his only child by his first marriage-a daughter-who is herself married, and has a family.

-It is said by the Abend Zeitung that the report of Bonp'and's death is most probably erroneous.

-We understard that the following gentlemen —We understard that the following genilemen were to leave England by one of the July steamers for Quebec. The Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, M. P., Sir David Durdas and N. W. Senior, esq. Mr. Ellice in well known in Canada as the proprietor of the Beautharnois estate near Montreal, and one of the principal proprietors in the Hudson's Bay Co. Sir David Dundas occupied the post of Solicitor General during the Engl. Minkey 18th, 1850, Mr. Senior is known here as sell Ministry, 1846-1850. Mr. Senior is known here a well as in England by his popular lectures on Political Economy, published in The Encyclopedia Metropolitars. These gentlemen will pass a few days at Montreal and then join a party at Saratoga Springs. From the latter point they will start on a jungery of several months through the States and Canada.

THE CADADA TARIFF. - The Montreat Herald of

[Caurier and Engalor,

Tuesday says:

"It will be seen by our Parliamentary telegram that the Tanif passed in our Legislative Council yes-terday, and will doubtless be canciloned to day; par ties wishing to save the higher rates of duty anough icre to time."

BREACH IN THE GENESEE VALLEY CANAL. -We are corry to hear that another breach has occurred in the Genesee Valley Canal. It took place last night just above Portage, and at the place where the recent breach occurred. The new bank has gone out, and with it some of the old. Our informant thinks it will take quite a week, and perhaps longer, to effect repairs.

GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS. - The Canton (Vermont Gazele says there are four alebars in town weighing nine hundred and thirty-five pounds—the shortest being about six feet high, weighing two hundred and fifty six.

YALE COLLEGE.

CONCIO AD CLERUM -ALUMNI MEETING & From Our Own Reporter. New-Haves, July 28, 1852

The Concio ad Clerum was delivered last avenue in the North Church, by the Rov. Robert C. Learn of Cante bury, Conn. His subject, as assigned by the General Association, was, "The Duty and Important of Pasters calling forth the Unemployed Talent of the Churches, and the best way of doing it. He text was Numbers, xi., 29. He spoke of the fract number of intelligent persons in the churches vis number of intelligent persons are counted by seems to think that they have nothing to do accept to secure their own salvation. There is an ample the secure their own salvation. There is an ample the for the employment of laymen in efforts to index seems to attend qualities are seems to attend qualities are seems to the population are accustomed to attend shurch Lyment can often work among these paraces with an effect than whisters, as they have easier seems are not exposed to the anaptoion of laboring from me, concary motives or mere professional zeal. Lymen should also be encouraged to take a more active put in the public services of the Church. Pastors may only for the unemployed taken to the members, by satematizing labors, and by directing the best parpose the peculiar taken of all to do sorething, by systematizing labors, and by directing the best parpose the peculiar taken of each individual. The scene of the past Winter have been individual. The scene of the past Winter have been individual. The service with respect to the possibility and withy of a gaging laymen in active exertions. The process closed with an allusion to the reacet docates of two eminent divines, Dra. Taylor and Tyler.

The Alumni meeting was held at 19 clocks in the commodious hall of the new building, which, on the commodious hall of the new building, which, on the commodious hall of the new building, which, on the commodious hall of the new building, which, on the control of the control of the more than the resting exercises of Commonement week. The assembly was called to order by Prof. B. Silliman is, who nominated the Rev. Dr. McLaue of Brooking the presiding cinicer. He was chosee, and upon take the chair made a few appropriate remarks. Greek seems upon the platform. About a dozan year as in the chair made a few appropriate remarks. Greek seems upon the platform. About a dozan year hall be more than the professor of the form of the professor of

Island Railroad, 124: Pennsylvania Railroad, 11].

POLITICAL.

The people of Tennessee will be called upon to vote on the first Thursday in September next upon the question of calling a Convention "to revise, alter and "amend the Constitution of the State of Tennessee."

The Democrats of the 1st District of Indiana have nominated Wm E. Niblack, the present incumbent, as candidate for Congress. This was a mere formality, says The Indiana apolis Journal, as Mr. Bright had arranged for Niblack's renomination as long ago as last Spring.

On Tuesday week the Democrats of the IXth District of Indiana held a Convention at Plymouth to nominate a candidate for Congress to oppose Mr. Colfax. John C. Walker, the present editor of The Laporte Times, was selected.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

District of Indiana held a Convention at Plymouth to mominate a candidate for Congress to oppose Mr. Colfax. John C. Walker, the present editor of The Laporte Times, was selected.

PERSONAL.

District of Indiana held a Convention at Plymouth to mominate a candidate for Congress to oppose Mr. Colfax. John C. Walker, the present editor of The Laporte Times, was selected.

PERSONAL.

District of Indiana held a Convention at Plymouth to mominate a candidate for Congress to oppose Mr. Colfax.

PERSONAL.

District of Indiana held a Convention at Plymouth to mominate a candidate for Congress to oppose Mr. Colfax.

PERSONAL.

District of Indiana held a Convention at Plymouth to mominate a candidate for Congress to oppose Mr. Colfax.

PERSONAL.

District of Indiana held a Convention at Plymouth to mominate a candidate for Congress to oppose Mr. Colfax.

PERSONAL.

District of Indiana held a Convention of The Laporte Times, was selected.

PERSONAL.

District of Indiana held a Convention of The Laporte Times, was selected.

PERSONAL.

District of Indiana held a Convention of The Laporte Times, was selected.

PERSONAL.

District of Indiana held a Convention of The Laporte Times, was selected.

PERSONAL.

District Times, was selected.

PERSONAL of the In

Dr. Budington of Newark made an elequent address having reference to the eminent divines of whose the previous speaker had made mention. While standing by Dr. Taylor's grave, he had felt, as never been how death may be swallowed up in victory. As Adams and Jefferson went down together to their grave they doubties felt that, however severed in political principles, they were one in patriotism; so Dr. Taylor and Dr. Tyler departed with the feeling that their theologies differed less than their names, and hay were joined in a unity which was symbolical of that higher unity into which they have passed. Dr. Taylor was marked out for a leader. The appearance of dogsettism which be sometimes exhibited arose from the earnestness of his convictions. He wished that his pupils should love the truth more than he delired that agreement with his own views.

Prof. Goodrich was called upon to speak with reference to Gov. Bissell and Prof. Andrews, whose same Dr. Budington of Newark made an elequent adire

were upon the obligant list. He spoke of Prof. Addrews as the valedictorian and leading members discharge. They had hoped that he would get the gatherings. They had hoped that he would get them at their had century anniversary in 1991. Prof. Addrews took a deep interest in the natural scleen, but his attention was chiefly devoted to the Latin at Greek incomes in which devoted to the Latin at Greek incomes in which devoted to the Latin at Greek incomes in which the himself as seconds. Greek larguages, in which he made himself and complianed scholar. He was ougaged, at the times his death, upon his great work, a Latin Lexicon. Pol-G. spoke in cloquest language of the charsier of Prof. Andraws as a teacher and a preacher. Of the late Gov. Bixell be said that there was presented him an exemplification of the noblest traits of the Puritan character. Prof. Goodrich also pade minds of praise to the memory of the Rev. S. A. Asicet, who was for many years Secretary of the Cell ge Oxoration.

who was for many years Secretary of the College Carotation.

Dr. Bacon came forward and said that the requision allusions which had been made to the Rev. Drs. Taylor and Tyler reminded him of an anadote with illustrated their relations to one another. In 1830, when the controversy between them was going on, as he was riding with Dr. Taylor, he remarked to him that the greatest of his (Dr. Taylor) hereafes a peared to him to be that of believing mea could be convinced by argument. Dr. Taylor smiled and said. I have about given that up, yet I believe that if a could get Dr. Tyler to attend a course of my become a course of the observance of physical laws health were to be preserved; and he spoke of schedulin troduced Mr. J. Derkey, the oldest graduate present the control of the department of the course of the course of the spoke of schedulin treduced Mr. J. Derkey, the oldest graduate present who expressed his deep interest in the College.

Dr. Parker, late United States Commissioner of China, next speke. He spoke of the pleasure and the experienced in returning to this country, which he is first departure he did not expect to see again. It is the departure of the college of the sape is a gave sone interesting incidence of his experience is not stay that the College.

missionary and physician among the Coices. It